



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

wampum beads, the remainder of the belt being in dark purple. This probably belonged to the gens bearing the name of the calumet, and whose office it was to prepare and present the grand calumet in all the solemn assemblies.

The effect of the isolation of this tribe upon its language is also an interesting and important study. Through the courtesy of Superior Antoine and Père Burtin, I have obtained access to an invaluable collection by the French missionary Marcoux, which will furnish Mohawk synonyms for a dictionary of the six Iroquois dialects, for which thirty thousand words have already been gathered. **ERMINNIE SMITH.**

203 Pacific Ave., Jersey City.

Many snakes killed.

The number of snakes killed near this city during the late overflow of the Nemaha River is almost beyond belief. They were driven by the water from the bottom-lands to the higher grounds, and especially to the embankments thrown up across the bottom for the Burlington and Missouri and the Missouri Pacific railways. It is estimated that more than three thousand snakes were killed within a mile of this town. They were chiefly garter snakes; but water moccasins, blue racers, and rattlesnakes were also killed. A horse was confined in a pasture surrounded by a wire fence in the overflowed district, and, when released, it was found that several snakes had taken refuge in the long hair of his mane. Since my residence here, I have travelled nearly all over this county, a portion of the time engaged in geological explorations; yet, up to the time of the present June overflow, I had failed to see half a dozen snakes all told. The overflowed district along the Nemaha would not average over a mile in width; and it is astonishing where so many snakes found hiding-places. Undoubtedly, nearly all the snakes in this county are confined to the creek and river bottoms.

STEPHEN BOWERS.

Falls City, Neb., July 10, 1883.

Swallows in Boston.

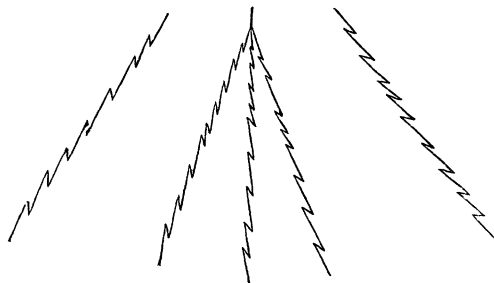
Has any one seen a swallow in Boston this summer? The old proverb says, 'One swallow does not make a summer.' Have we a summer and not one swallow?

CARL REDDOTS.

Singular lightning.

On the evening of July 4, 1883, I noticed some lightning which differed from any that I have previously seen. About sunset a mass of very threatening clouds, accompanied by heavy rain and lightning of the usual character, rose in the north-west, and, following an easterly course, passed a little to the northward, giving us a few drops of rain from its ragged southern edge. It was quickly succeeded by a comparatively thin cloud-stratum, — apparently the after-birth of the main storm, — the course of which was directly overhead. During the passage of this cloud, rain fell briskly but not heavily for perhaps half an hour, and rather frequent flashes of lightning preceded and followed the first sprinkle. Owing to my position on the eastern side of a large building, I could not see the earlier flashes; but their light, thrown on the walls of neighboring houses, was noticeably rose-colored. At length, however, one came that could be accurately noted. It passed directly overhead, forking into five fine, thread-like lines of vivid yellow light. Each line was distinctly zig-zagged with sharp though not prominent angles. The divergence of the lines was nearly regular, but the outer pair branched at a greater angle than the

inner three. The relative divergence was similar to that of the outstretched fingers of a human hand; but a still more accurate idea may be given by the following sketch.



The flash above described was followed, in a few minutes, by a second one, apparently similar, but less satisfactorily noted. After this the rapid passage of the storm carried the lightning beyond my limited space of observation.

I may add that none of the lightning from this cloud seemed to come to the earth, its course being on an apparently horizontal plane. The accompanying thunder was unusually deep and grand.

WILLIAM BREWSTER.

Cambridge, Mass.

Deflective effect of the earth's rotation.

In *SCIENCE* for March 2 (No. 4), Mr. W. M. Davis says, "A correct knowledge of the deflective effect of the earth's rotation is generally accounted the result of studies made within the last twenty-five years."

This correct knowledge, he says, is still disputed by some authors.

By transferring the axis of rotation to the tangent plane on which the body is supposed to move, and resolving the earth's rotary motion into two motions, — one around the meridian of the tangent plane, and the other around a vertical to that plane, — it is easily seen, without recourse to the equations of motion, that the angular motion of the tangent plane with respect to a fixed plane will depend upon the angular rotation of the earth and the sine of the latitude of the tangent plane; from which it follows that the deflective force is the same, in whatever direction the body is supposed to move on any given tangent plane.

But in resolving the actual motion into two motions, respectively around the vertical to the tangent plane and around the meridian of that plane, we have neglected the effect resulting from the latter, — a consideration of which would have introduced another term, containing a function of, and therefore varying with, the cosine of the angle contained between the meridian and the line of projection of the moving body; we have also neglected the effect of the centrifugal force resulting from the motion of the body, which is a minimum when the motion is in the meridian, and a maximum when at right angles to the meridian, and therefore also varies with the cosine of the angle contained between the meridian and the line of projection of the moving body. When the velocity is considerable, both these terms become sensible; and therefore the deflective force is least when the body moves in the meridian, and greatest when the motion is at right angles with the meridian.

This conclusion is in conflict with the 'correct knowledge' above alluded to; viz., that the deflec-